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TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest dump proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 14" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

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NEW MODEL MOUTRIE PIANOS

Representing the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED
for
FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The "nip" in the air at night causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS

We have just received a large stock of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for present wear, which we are offering at special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit, 3 suits for \$12.00

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Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.



HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Finance Committee followed that of the Legislative Council on Thursday, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Education, Special Expenditure, Grants, Building Grant for St. Joseph's College.

The CHAIRMAN—The Secretary of State has approved of the building grant to St. Joseph's College being increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000. The sum of \$2,500 has been paid and the additional \$500 will be paid, half this year and half next year. The vote is required for this year's payment.

The vote was agreed to.

LYSHOUT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Purchase of "Lyschout" at the Peak. The CHAIRMAN—The vote was agreed to by the Council. The amount was not provided for. The opinion of the Chamber of Commerce has been taken as to the fairness of the amount and they expressed the opinion that it was quite fair. The purchase was giving the money away, partly in charity and partly to another useful object.

The vote was agreed to.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, E. Crown Solicitor, Other Charges, Extra Legal Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with a certain case over the Stamp Duty. The case came before the Courts and the Government lost. The cost was settled at this comparatively low price. No provision had been made for them and it is necessary, therefore, to take this vote.

The vote was agreed to.

LI YUNG-TUNG AND PEKING.

General Luk Wing-ting, Inspector-General of the Two Kwang provinces, General Chen Chen Ping-kun and General Tan Hao-ming, Tachuns of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and Admiral Chen Pi-kun, Minister of Marine, have addressed a very important telegram to Feng Kuo-chang, who handed it at once to the Cabinet for discussion which took place on October 3rd and 4th.

Although the full text is withheld from the public (says the Chinese Press), the main points in their telegram are known to be:—
(1) The South-west provinces have no objection to the National Council since Parliament is to assemble soon afterwards.
(2) The Military Government set up in Canton as well as the extraordinary session of Parliament may be dissolved, the autonomy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi may be cancelled and the squadron of the Navy under Admiral Chen will renew its allegiance also, if the Government will pledge the following:—
(a) That the mandate ordering the arrest of Dr. Sun and others be rescinded, and the Southern Party be admitted into the Council of the State on an equal footing.
(b) That the personnel of the Navy, including the defecting squadron, remain without change for three years.
(c) The officials in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, as well as the officials in Hunan, must remain unchanged for three years. In regard to the latter province, Tan Yen-kai should be restored to the Tachunship, while Generals Liu and Lin and their officers and men at Yungchow who have declared against the Tuan Cabinet must be allowed to remain in their posts.
(d) Failing the restoration of Tan to be Tachun of Hunan, a *prérogative* of Inspector-General Luk should fill the vacancy, so as to remove all feelings of suspicion as regards the good faith of the Tuan Government.

General Tang Chi-yao, Tachun of Yunnan, is reported to have telegraphed to Peking, hinting that he should be made Inspector-General of Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan as the condition of his submitting to the present Government.

Thus, it will be seen that the "Great Kwangsi Doctrine" must sooner or later clash with the "Great Yunnan Doctrine," in that while the former embraces the provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien as the next field for exploitation, the latter is also casting longing eyes upon Kiangsi and Hupeh.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MARKET SALESMAN

State experience, salary required, and send references.

"P. D. Q." Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1144]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED IMPORT and

EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of the department. Only those with experience need apply.

Apply to—

"EXPORT" Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1145]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED and reliable CHINESE

SHIPPING CLERK. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply to—

"P. C." Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1146]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED and reliable CHINESE

SHIPPING CLERK. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply to—

"P. C." Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1147]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED and reliable CHINESE

SHIPPING CLERK. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply to—

"P. C." Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1148]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED and reliable CHINESE

SHIPPING CLERK. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply to—

"P. C." Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1149]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED and reliable CHINESE

SHIPPING CLERK. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply to—

"P. C." Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1150]

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 12th October, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 5th October, and, during the interval, we have had a steadily declining market for Sterling Exchange, with its inevitable effect of slowly improving our local share market.

There has been no material improvement in the volume of business put through, but the reluctance of holders to part with shares at present low rates probably accounts for this. Shanghai market, under the influence of exchange, is decidedly better. Singapore market is steady and prices show little alteration.

The following are our today's wire quotations for Rubber shares:—

Alor Gajahs	4.40
Ayer Panas	12.40
Glendys	2.80
Kedahs	4.25
Kempas	9.25
Malaka Pindas	3.05
Malakoffs	4.00
New Serendahs	4.50
Sandycrofts	4.00
Tapahs	22.75

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 27/7. Bar Silver is quoted at 142. Sterling T.T. is 2/83. Singapore T.T. is 110. Shanghai T.T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s Bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have further appreciated during the week, and, after sales at \$320, have steadily risen to a buying rate of \$40.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions have improved to \$785, at which business has been done and further shares could probably be placed at the rate. Cantons are wanted at \$310, but no shares are offering. Yangtzes have buyers at \$260, with ex. 73, and North Chinas at Tls. 110.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong Fires came to business at \$300, and China Fires could be placed at \$181.

SHIPPING.—Market has been firm, but no large business has been done. Douglases are wanted at \$73, and Indochina Deferred at the improved rate of \$85. Steamboats were done at \$173, and close with buyers at \$173. Star Ferries are on offer at \$20.

ORIS.—Shells show no change at 107/6, which is the buying quotation in London. Langkats are quoted at Tls. 14 nominal. Ural Caspians are also nominal at 20/.

REFINERIES.—There has been more enquiry for China Sugars, and buyers offer \$283, without bringing out any shares. Malabons can be had at \$29.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been a strong market, and have already recovered the dividend of \$33 (paid on 9th inst.). They close with buyers at \$173, and an apparent scarcity of cash shares. Kowloon Wharves have improved, and after sales at \$65 are now wanted at \$34, but sales at \$65 are low cash shares available. Shanghai Docks are called Tls. 72 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—The decline in exchange has not, so far, had much effect on this section, and market has been very quiet. Centrals are wanted at \$89. Hotels are in demand at the reduced rate of \$90, after sales at \$83, and more shares could be placed. West Points are nominal at \$85.

COTTON MILLS.—There has been a decidedly better feeling in this market, and most quotations show an advance. Eves are Tls. 160, Kung Yik Tls. 161, Yangtzepeos Tls. 53, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 144, and Orientals Tls. 36, all buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cement, after business from \$7.10 to \$7.25, close with buyers at \$7.30. Trams have been done at \$6.00 and \$6.10, and are wanted at \$6.00. China Lights are in demand at \$4.10, Dairy Farms at \$21, and Electrics at \$47. Ropes have improved to \$23 buyers. China Providents are on offer at \$73, and Peak Trams at \$8.75. Watsons can be had at \$8.00.

Memo.—Next Settlement day, 29th October.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SERVICE BOARD.

All Company and other Unit Commanders, all Warning Officers and Discipline Officers will attend in uniform at Headquarters Club at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, October 19th.

Members of all ranks who have not yet attended before the Board will report in uniform at the same time and place to Staff-Inspector McEwen.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

The Police Reserve Orchestra will play at the Botanical Gardens on the evening of "Our Day," October 18th. Detailed Orders will be issued to the Conductors.

An Orchestra Practice is ordered for Monday, October 15th, at 6 p.m. punctually.

The Band Practices ordered for Tuesday, October 16th, and Friday, October 19th, are hereby cancelled.

MOUNTED POLICE.

At least one hour must elapse between the setting out for duty of the First and Second Shift Patrols.

Patrols desirous of setting out at hours other than those scheduled may do so on condition that they previously inform the Warning Officer and obtain his sanction.

(By Order.)

T. F. HOGAN, A.S.P. (R.)

Hongkong, 12th October, 1917.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Gunner G. A. V. Hall joined the Corps on 1.10.17, and was posted to Artillery Company.

Private H. R. Harling was enrolled on 6.10.17 and posted to "A" Co., No. 1 Platoon, No. 3 Section.

Private H. J. Hunter was enrolled on 6.10.17 and posted to "D" Co.

Private J. T. Green was enrolled on 5.10.17 and posted to "D" Co.

Private R. Baker was enrolled on 3.10.17 and posted to "B" Co.

Private J. McIntyre was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to "B" Co.

Private J. Reid was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to "D" Co.

Gunner H. Tillman was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to Artillery Co.

Private J. J. Harrington was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to "B" Co.

Private H. L. Harron was enrolled on 10.10.17 and posted to "D" Co.

Private E. B. Cubey was enrolled on 11.10.17 and posted to "D" Co.

LEAVE.

Sergt. A. Leach "B" Co. is granted 2 months' leave from 14.10.17.

Pte. A. R. Kinross "B" Co. is granted 2 months' leave from 5.10.17.

Pte. J. Hooper "B" Co. is granted 6 weeks' leave from 12.10.17.

Pte. D. A. Purves "B" Co. is granted 6 months' leave from 12.10.17.

Pte. J. Martin Signalling Section is granted 6 weeks' leave from 15.10.17.

Pte. A. J. Carter "B" Co. is granted extension of leave to 30.11.17.

Pte. A. David Mounted Section is granted 2 months' leave from 29.10.17.

PROMOTION.

Lance-Corpl. F. Sutton, Mounted Section, is promoted Corporal, dated 9.10.17.

TRANSFER.

Private P. C. Potts, Mounted Section is transferred to "D" Co., dated 9th October, 1917.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES.

Monday, 15th inst.—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. at Belchers Battery (Range Takers only).

Tuesday, 16th inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 19th inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. (Range Takers' Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Co. (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

12th to 16th inst.—

Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Parades.—Engine Drivers, 5.30 p.m. and Electricians, 5.45 p.m. from 15th Oct. 1917.

Officers next for duty.—Lyceum, 2nd-Lt. Hill, Stonecutters, 2nd-Lt. Marley; Belchers, 2nd-Lt. Matthewman.

Parade for Instruction, at Belchers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sergts. Owendene and Parsons, R.E. Corp. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.M.D.C.

Transfers.—The following is transferred from Lyceum to Belchers for duty as from 8th to 15th inst., 2nd-Lt. Templeton.

Examination for higher ratings.—The names of successful candidates at the last examination are posted at Belchers and Lyceum.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

"A" COMPANY.

PARADES.

Monday, 15th inst.—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 16th inst.—

6.30 a.m. Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at Peak Range, for the following:—Privates N. E. Kent, W. W. Mackenzie, H. E. Hayward and R. F. Thursfield.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters, Inspection of Arms, ammunition, equipment and clothing. All exempted men and all new members will attend. Dress: Marching order, with 150 rounds ball ammunition.

Wednesday, 17th inst.—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 7 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order, with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order. Corporals Edmonds and Meade will attend to instruct.

Friday, 19th inst.—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order with two small pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters, Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order. Corporal Meade will attend to instruct.

"B" COMPANY.

Monday, 15th inst.—

6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Privates C. H. Gale and H. J. Knight. Officer in charge, 2nd-Lt. Moxon.

4.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress: Drill order, with pouches.

Tuesday, 16th inst.—

6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 3, 4 and 5. The following will attend:—Corpls. H. T. Jackson, H. B. L. Dobbie, and W. H. Bell. Lee-Corpl. A. O. Lang, Privates S. H. Doolwell, G. W. C. Burnett, W. L. Pattenden, G. F. Nightingale, J. H. C. Goodham, D. Jaffe, A. G. Coppin and F. Graham. Officer in charge, Lieut. Bewick.

4.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Dress, for all parades. Clean fatigue.

Monday, 15th inst.—

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Gun, Men detailed by C.S.M. Duncan, at Kowloon Docks. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 16th inst.—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun, Men detailed by Lieut. Serjt. Pettley, at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. No. 2 Gun, Men detailed by C.S.M. Duncan at Kowloon Docks. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 17th inst.—

5.15 p.m. Men detailed below, at Headquarters. Privates Eassey, Harper, Jack, Labrum, Logan, Macdonald, A. Pinget, Todd, P.C.

Friday, 19th inst.—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns, men detailed by Serjt. Bancroft, at Headquarters. Rifles and one pouch to be carried.

Any Hongkong residents attached to Guns 1 or 2 unable to attend at Kowloon Docks will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 5.15 p.m.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 15th inst.—

6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Sergt. C. Morton Smith, Corpl. L. N. Leefe, Privates T. J. Fisher, J. A. Ridgway and E. Howard. Officer in charge, 2nd-Lt. Moxon.

5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

Wednesday, 17th inst.—

6.30 a.m. at Peak Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The N.C.O.s and men who fire on 15.10.17 will attend. Officer in charge, 2nd-Lt. Moxon.

Friday, 19th inst.—

5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Marching order.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Monday, 15th inst.—

5.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes, Right and Left Half Sections, at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 16th inst.—

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE LIQUORS ORDINANCE.
1917.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The debate in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon upon the above Ordinance tended, I think, to indicate that in regard to the subject matter thereof, as in the case of most other questions, valid reasons can be advanced both *pro* and *contra*, and, as the letter addressed to the Hon. Colonial Secretary by my firm on behalf of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., which was referred to by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, was written by myself, and, as both the fact of its having been written and the reasons advanced therein have been challenged, I venture to intrude upon your columns for the purpose of offering a few remarks for consideration by the general public.

In the first place, I would say that the letter in question was delivered at the Colonial Secretary's Office on the 27th ultimo, but that, beyond an acknowledgment of it with an intimation that its contents were receiving attention, which arrived on the following day, no reply thereto was received until yesterday morning, when, as shown in your columns, this morning, my firm was informed that a full explanation of the Bill would be given at the Legislative Council Meeting which was due to take place yesterday afternoon, *i.e.*, within four hours from the receipt of each reply. The position was therefore tantamount to one wherein a gentleman endeavouring to speedily decapitate without trial is informed that shortly prior to the decapitation itself he will receive a full explanation of the reasons why he is to be decapitated.

In his opening remarks the Colonial Secretary appears to me to have viewed Hotel Bars from a somewhat lofty standpoint, and his attitude in that connection, coupled with his remarks regarding vested interests, *et cetera*, assumed rights, brought to my mind the lines penned by Oliver Goldsmith in his well-known poem "The Deserted Village":—

"Near yonder clump, that hills its head
Or high,
Where once the sign-post caught the
passing eye,
"Low lies that house, where once men
draughts inspired,
"Where grey beards mirth and smiling
talk
retired,
"Where village statesmen pulled with
look
proud,
"And more much older than their
ancestors' house."

The "Bar," or its equivalent, has been a feature of English life for a good many hundreds of years, and I think may fairly be stated to have had at least a beneficial effect in the formation of English character. No doubt it has had its abuses, as have most things upon this earth, but it has, I firmly believe, survived because of its utility as a national institution.

The Colonial Secretary dealt at greater length with the reasons advanced against the passing of the Ordinance than he did with regard to the reasons in favour of its introduction. It does not propose to answer his remarks in detail, but I think I may usefully offer the following observations.

One of the reasons against the Bill advanced in my firm's above-mentioned letter was that it could cause needless pecuniary loss. The Colonial Secretary in dealing with this reason has, I think, entirely failed to appreciate the real point of the words used, which have reference to the fact that the *state of affairs existing today in this Colony renders any such Ordinance wholly unnecessary*—in which respect I have only to refer to the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Dodwell in his speech in opposition to the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary appears to have found himself unable to restrain his natural bent for "the drama," and must have fairly brought the house down when he produced that wonderful bag containing \$5,000 worth of apparently worthless chits—in which respect he will no doubt remember the lines in Butler's "Hudibras":—

"For what is worth in anything,
But so much money as I will bring?"
and also the remarks (set out in Act VI, Scene II of Shakespeare's *King Henry V*, Part II) made by Jack Cade, the Rebel, to his followers:—

"I thank you good people:—there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score, and I will appear them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers, and worship me their lord."

and the reply made by one of the followers, "one Dick":—

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers!" and also Jack Cade's answer:—

"Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? That parchment, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man? Some say, the bee stings; but I say, 'tis the bee's wax; for I did but seal one to a man, and I was never mine own man since. How now? What's there?"

The Colonial Secretary made light of the fact that Hotels will be put to extra expense by having to engage additional employees for the purpose of "shroffing" and "checking" the money received in lieu of chits, and in that relation argued that the inference to be drawn from the objection made in respect thereof was that no money (cash) could have been previously taken—*which, as he very truly added, is, of course, not the case*; but the deduction contained in his ensuing sentence to the effect that the work of employees will be relieved by the substitution of cash for chits is indeed a fallacy.

With regard to the question of the jeopardy to their licenses which will be incurred by Hotel keepers, there can be no doubt that the effect of the new Ordinance will be to largely add to the general jeopardy attaching in that regard, and the fact—if such be the case—that the onus of proving that the purchaser of liquor in a Bar, etc., is a guest in an Hotel will, to use the Colonial Secretary's words, "be on such purchaser" will afford but little relief to the general jeopardy attaching under the Ordinance in question.

The consumption of liquor with meals is, as the Colonial Secretary aptly informs us, no doubt an entirely innocuous and common practice, but in that connection one is led to enquire whether the Colonial Secretary desires us to infer that an entirely opposite result follows the consumption of liquor without meals.

It seems to me that the Colonial Secretary was not particularly happy in his reference to "Old Customs" as a reason why such a Bill as that in question was not introduced years ago, for the simple reason that, though years ago there very possibly existed ample reasons for such a Bill as this, yet, as indicated by the Hon. Mr. Dodwell, such reasons have now entirely vanished.

In his concluding remarks, the Colonial Secretary ventured to assert that there was not a single Director of any Hotel in the Colony which possessed a publican's license who did not in his heart know that the Bill would really serve a useful purpose, and that the possible loss, which he termed the merely temporary diminution in the receipts—which might be caused would be more than counterbalanced by the improvement in the general morale and self-respect of those who made use of the Hotel premises. Speaking for myself, I may say that I do not agree with him, and I may add that, at the very time when yesterday's debate in the Legislative Council was commencing, the Directors of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., in discussing this Bill all intimated that they were opposed thereto.

The Hon. Mr. Shevan in the course of his speech remarked:—

"The Hon. Mr. Pollock has told us that these two European Hotels have hired Solicitors to speak for them."

It is a very bad case when you have to go to Solicitors to find arguments against any particular question.

My reply to this is that any experience of Mr. Shevan shows that his "practice" is somewhat at variance with his "precept."

At a later stage in the course of his speech Mr. Shevan stated:—

"The hotels will not lose. One Director said to me that in his opinion the Bill would not make any earthly difference."

With reference to that portion of Mr. Shevan's speech, I can only refer to what I have above remarked as to what took place at the meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.'s Directors yesterday afternoon, and I therefore assume that the Director referred to by Mr. Shevan must have been a Director of some other Hotel.

His Excellency the Governor—in the course of Mr. Shevan's speech—made allusion to a "very amusing case at the Police Court where two Chinese were had up for some offence," wherein the Chinese delinquent who employed a Solicitor was fined \$100 whereas his co-delinquent who did not engage the same luxury was only fined \$10. Doubtless the Magistrate before whom the case was tried had in mind that one of the many references to Lawyers contained in Butler's "Hudibras" which states:—

"He that with injury is grieved
And goes to law to be relieved,
Is siller than a sottish chouse,
Who, when a thief has robbed his house,
Applies himself to cunning men,
To help him to his goods again."

but it is to be hoped that the above particular vagary of the particular Magistrate who figured in the above incident was rectified by a benevolent Governor.

In the course of His Excellency's concluding speech he remarked:—

"This Bill is brought forward for a very simple reason and object. The reason goes with the object, and that is why it was not thought necessary to elaborate the point in the 'Objects and Reasons'."

But I would respectfully venture to submit that the object of every Bill is to achieve its purpose, and that a mere statement of the object cannot fairly be said to be its reason, otherwise it would be open to an assessor to say "my object is to cause you injury" and to advance, as the reason therefor, that he had that object in view—which, in fine, would be no reason at all.

I ought, perhaps, to add that there is a possible authority in favour of the alteration from chits to cash, namely, the incident referred to in Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," where it is related how Sir Walter, on a visit to Flodden, to expound the battle to his young folks, found that the village Bonifaces, brimming over with gratitude for the custom that had accrued to him from the publication of "Marmion," desired to have Scott's head for his signpost, to which Sir Walter demurred, whereupon the landlord produced a copy of "Marmion" and desired to have something connected with the battle that had brought him such good luck. Sir Walter then opened the book at the scene of the hero's death, and his eye was immediately caught by the inscription, in black letters, "Drink weary pilgrim, drink, and pray for the kind soul of Sibyl Grey."

"Well, my friend," said he, "what more would you have? You need but strike out one letter in the first of these lines and make your painter-man, next time he comes this way, print between 'The Jolly Tankard' (the landlord's existing sign) and your own name, 'Drink, weary pilgrim, drink and pray!'"

Yours faithfully,
J. SCOTT HARSTON.
Hongkong, October 12th, 1917.

THE NO-CHITS BILL.
PROTESTS BY TWO LEADING
LOCAL HOTELS.

The two following letters, written on behalf of the Hongkong and King Edward Hotels, were read at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., protesting against the abolition of the chit system in the public bars of the Colony:—

Hongkong, 27th September, 1917.

SIR,—We have the honour to address you in regard to the above Bill on behalf of our clients, the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

2.—Our clients are the holders of a Publican's License granted by the Hongkong Government and have continuously held such license or its equivalent for the period of 50 years.

3.—The fee payable in respect of such license at the present time is \$3,200 per annum.

4.—During the period of 50 years referred to in the preceding paragraph that portion of our clients' business which relates to the supply of intoxicating liquor has been very largely carried on by means of what is known as "the chit system"—whereunder the purchaser is supplied with the liquor desired by him in exchange for an order in writing signed by him.

5.—Our clients' experience under the above system—save in a comparatively infinitesimal number of instances—has been such as to enable them to say that the system has worked well and has been a great convenience both to themselves and their customers.

6.—The intoxicating liquor supplied by our clients to such of their customers as, if the above Bill be passed, will fall within the purview of its restrictive clauses, is served in the following portions of their premises, viz:—

(a)—The Public Bar.
(b)—The Private Bar.
(c)—The Smoking-room Bar.
(d)—The Kiosk Lounge.
(e)—The Large Lounge.

7.—Our clients have quite recently removed the Public Bar into a smaller room, thus reducing the area thereof by approximately 75 per cent. In addition, our clients have also quite recently similarly reduced the area of the Smoking-room Bar.

8.—In our clients' opinion the Ordinance now proposed will not only directly inflict needless pecuniary loss upon them in regard to their "takings," but will also be the cause of their suffering unnecessary inconvenience and hardship, for the reasons (*inter alia*) that it will be requisite for our clients to provide additional members to their staff in order to "shoof" and "check" the money which will be received in lieu of "chits" as herebefore, and to ensure that no intoxicating liquor is supplied to any customer who is not "residing at the Hotel"—in which respect it must be remembered that the Hotel is patronised not only by permanent residents but also by transient residents, and casual visitors.

9.—In addition to the inconvenience and hardship entailed upon our clients as above, it is also the fact that the provisions of the Bill are such as to largely add to the possibility of our clients incurring jeopardy in respect of their herebefore-mentioned license.

10.—Our clients respectfully submit that no sufficient reason exists to warrant the passing of the proposed Ordinance, and in this relation our clients would observe that this view is supported by the fact that under the caption "Objects and Reasons" appearing at the foot of the proposed Ordinance, though the "Object" is clearly stated, no "Reason" whatever therefor is given.

11.—Our clients would venture to remind the Government that both prior to and during the present War their assistance has on many occasions been solicited on behalf of charitable and benevolent institutions, and that such assistance has almost invariably been rendered on more or less gratuitous terms. Our clients mention this fact in order to emphasise the further fact that the objections to the proposed new Ordinance herein set forth do not emanate from a corporation whose sole intent is the making of money at all hazards.

12.—Dealing with the contents of the proposed new Ordinance as to the question of the principle involved in the consideration of the Ordinance itself, our clients would remark that the alleviation purporting to be afforded by the concluding words of Section 4 are under grave danger of nullification by the provisions of Section 6—which latter Section seems to our clients to be grossly unfair, in that it places the Magistrate before whom any "transgressor" is questioned in the position of dispensing with evidence and acting upon his own mere impression.

13.—Our clients would respectfully call attention to the fact that the restrictions in regard to the Liquor Trade now existing in Great Britain were the result of the absolute necessity for securing the due prosecution by the working classes of all the country's energies for carrying on the war, and particularly in regard to shipyards and munition factories—a state of affairs which, in regard to the necessity above referred to, has no parallel in this Colony.

14.—Finally, our clients would remark that the lack of any sufficient reason for the passing of the proposed Ordinance is emphasised by the fact that the number of fully licensed hotels and public-houses in the Colony is comparatively a very small one—there being only 7 fully licensed hotels and public-houses in all; while of these only 4 are situate within the limits of the City of Victoria, viz:—the following:—The Hongkong Hotel, The King Edward Hotel, The Grand Hotel, The Astor House Hotel.

15.—Our clients therefore submit that the proposed Bill should be withdrawn, and that they be glad if you will kindly lay this letter before His Excellency the Governor for his consideration. We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
(Sd.) DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong,
3rd October, 1917.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
SIR,—We are instructed by the proprietors of the King Edward Hotel to address you with regard to the proposed Bill to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

2.—As we understand that the proposed legislation is not in any way connected with the present war and, as the object, but no reason, is given for its introduction, our clients wish us to make representations on their behalf against a bill which will have the effect of cutting off a considerable source of revenue derived from the hotel and is a measure which could not possibly have been anticipated by our clients when they acquired the premises.

3.—Our clients wish us to point out that the King Edward Hotel is one of the oldest established hotels in the Colony, that the "chit system" has been in vogue during the whole time of the hotel's existence, and that the proprietors have found it to work satisfactorily both to the general public and to themselves.

4.—It is well known that owing to the cumbersome nature of the local coinage it is not usual for dollars to be carried on the person, and for the same reason customers who use the public bars in the Colony resort receiving coins as change after payment in paper money. Our clients anticipate, and we think rightly, that the public will not spend much ready cash in places where they are not allowed to sign chits, but will resort to other places where they will have that privilege extended to them. This would practically stop the use of the hotel bars, except by the residents in the hotel, and the revenue derived from them would be extremely small in comparison to that obtained from the general public.

5.—The disallowance of the "chit system" will cause not only a great hardship to our clients but also a great inconvenience to the public generally, especially to members of the mercantile marine sailing to and from this port. In many instances ships' officers and others arriving at the port have to wait two or three days before receiving their salary, during which time they have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of signing chits for any of their requirements as regards refreshments; these chits are invariably settled as soon as they receive their wages.

6.—Another possible effect of the proposed legislation will be, we submit, to induce persons to frequent undesirable places where they can, upon signing chits, obtain as much liquor as they require.

7.—Finally, we would point out that not only will our clients' revenue considerably decrease but their expenses will be much greater owing to the necessity—first, of having to pay higher salaries to all servants employed in the hotel who under the provisions of the proposed bill would be in the position of receiving cash payments; and, secondly, of having to obtain guarantees for the honesty and integrity of such servants.

8.—Our clients respectfully submit that, as there does not appear to be any justification for the proposed Bill, it should be withdrawn, and they trust that, after consideration of all the circumstances, His Excellency the Governor will not consider it advisable to interfere with the present system. We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DENNIS & BOWLEY.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

R.A.M.C. v. 88TH COMPANY, R.G.A.

These teams met at Happy Valley on Thursday. The R.A.M.C. went in first and made 71 runs, of which the last three wickets put on nearly 50. The Artillery batsmen reached their opponents' total for the loss of three wickets. Scores:—

R.A.M.C.	
Cpl. Lawrence, c Cooper, b Hardy	2
Corpl. Gawin, c Wilkinson, b	0
Armatys	0
Lieut. Murray, b Armatys	7
Sergt. Strange, b Armatys	2
Corpl. Kirby, c Baines, b Hardy	2
Sergt. McKenna, run out	0
Corpl. Brown, b Wilkinson	1
Pte. Burgess, b Armatys	0
Pte. Ellaby, not out	14
Private McKenna, c Armatys, b	8
Cooper	0
Sergt-Major Flint, c Wood, b	22
Drummond	6
Extras	6
Total	71

88TH CO. R.G.A.

Gunn. Cooper, b Strange	24
Sergt. Davis, b Murray	3
Lieut. Wilkinson, b Ellaby	19
Gr. Drummond, retired	31
Gr. Armatys, c and b Ellaby	0
Sergt. Talford, retired	37
Gunn. Sharmen, not out	11
Gunn. Baines, b Ellaby	5
Gunn. Wood, Gunn. Hardy, and	
Br. Simmonds did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total	139

K.C.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This league match will be played to-day at King's Park, commencing at 2.15 p.m. The K.C.C. team will be as follows:—J. Stalker, F. Wheeler, W. T. Elson, R. Easton, Lieut. J. E. McConnell, P. H. Cobb, A. de Souza, J. H. Mead, K. Macaskill, C. J. Stapleton, and L. E. S. Dodge.

LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO.THE "PALL MALL"
WHISKY.

11 YEARS OLD.

\$32 per case.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
WHISKY.

"OLD SQUARE"

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

\$30 per case.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR
WHISKY.

Island of Islay and Glenlivet.

\$29 per case.

CLAN MACKENZIE
WHISKY.

OLD MATURED.

\$28 per case.

"PREMIER" WHISKY.

EXTRA OLD SCOTCH.

WRIGHT & GREIG, GLASGOW.

\$28 per case.

18

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR+DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent now addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Admission to Parade Ground, 50 Cents. Admission to Gardens, \$1; Seats, \$5 enclosure and \$1 enclosure.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform (not including the Hongkong Defence Corps) admitted free; Children half-price for admission and seats. Tickets for admission and seats obtainable at MOUTRIE'S, ROBINSON'S, ANDERSON'S and from Members of the WAR CHARITIES GENERAL COMMITTEE.

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT From 5th till 12th October, at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[1122]

Wm Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FOR

"OUR DAY"

PATRIOTIC RIBBONS

National Colours of the Allies in Several Widths.

"HEATHER DAY"

TARTAN RIBBONS

in Great Variety.

[130]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A FOUR or FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE on The Peak or Magazine Gap.
Reply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1121]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

N^o. 47, CONDUIT ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPTON & CO.,
Messrs. BARRON & Co.,
2, Connaught Road, Central.
[1149]

MANAGER AND SECRETARY WANTED.

FOR Old-Established Printing and Stationery business in North China. Must be a thoroughly experienced man. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to—
J. J. J.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1148]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN is required for the post of ASSISTANT to the Superintendent of Chart and Chronometer Depot, Royal Naval Dockyard, Hongkong.
Candidate must be methodical, a neat calligraphist, trustworthy and reliable. No previous technical knowledge necessary.
Hours—8.45 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. daily, Saturdays (and Sundays if necessary) 8.45 a.m. to Noon, and he must be available at all times if required.
Rate of pay \$200 per month and overtime for all attendances in excess of 56 hours a week.
Applications to be made to the Superintendent, Chart Depot, R.N. Yard.
[1149]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN LEASE to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary (Approximate)	Contents (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Upset Price.
1	1381	Nathan Road, Kowloon	72 feet	50 feet	3,600 sq. ft.	2,700
2	1382	Nathan Road, Kowloon	72 feet	50 feet	3,600 sq. ft.	2,700

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Re THE KAI CHEONG FIRM, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF HONGKONG.

AT the request of the Partners of the above-named Firms, the CREDITORS of THE KAI CHEONG FIRM, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, whose Claims have not yet been filed, are required to send in particulars of their Claims in Writing on or before the 17th day of October, 1917, to the undersigned, Mr. C. A. DA ROZA, of No. 7, Queen's Road Central, only for the purpose of verification by the Partners of the said Firms.

This Notice is given solely to ascertain the true liabilities of the said Firms.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Receiver and Manager.
Hongkong, dated the 11th day of October, 1917.
[1149]

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 15th October.
Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 6 p.m. on that date, for Enrollment.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1917.
[1139]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP 1917.

CONDITIONS:—Match Play.
First round to consist of 32 Players.
All Members with a Handicap of 6 or under qualify automatically.
The remaining places, estimated at approximately 12, will be filled by means of a qualifying round of 36 holes (Medal Play) open to Members with Handicaps of 7 to 11 inclusive.
The Qualifying round will be played off on SUNDAY, 21st October.
Championship, 1st and 2nd rounds, 23rd Oct. 3rd and 4th, 4th Nov. final round (36 holes) 11th.
All entries, MADE IN WRITING, must reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, 5th inst.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
[1141]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1088]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 10h to 2 o'clock of October, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE ROSSER of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4399 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17446 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as PROPERTY BROKER and Commission Agent, also as Public Translator of Portuguese, Spanish, English, French and Italian languages (including legal documents), Manuscript and transposing music a specialty.
A. M. C. DA SILVA,
175, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917. [1133]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

GOLF VILLA, No. 7, Wong-wei-cheong Road.
FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with outhouse and garden. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
F. M. GUTIERREZ,
Care of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1145]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Wongsichong Road.
HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[941]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.
Apply to—
Box 549,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1089]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
DHOBIE
ITCH
CURE

Copy of recent order received:

Dear Sirs,

I herewith request you to send me 3 bottles of your DHOBIE ITCH CURE, which I found to be excellent when in Hongkong a few weeks ago

Signed—

W. R. D.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

MARRIAGE.

GREEN-FERRIS.—At 1, Kiangwan Road, Shanghai, on October 6th, by the Rev. D. MacGillivray, and in the presence of the Hon. Thos. Sammons, American Consul-General, DOROTHY, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. FERRIS, of Shanghai, and PARK EDWARD, only son of the late WALLACE M. GREEN, of Hastings, Michigan, U.S.A.

DEATHS.

AGNEW.—At "Roschill," Eldon St., Greenock, Scotland, on the 3rd inst., ROBERT AGNEW, late chief engineer, the R. C. *Ping Ching* (by cable).
COLLACO, At his residence, No. 24, North Honan Road Extension, Shanghai, on October 6th, RAYMUNDO JOSE COLLACO, aged 31, eldest son of the late Leo Jose Vicente Collaco.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th OCTOBER, 1917.

A PROSPEROUS AND PATRIOTIC COLONY.

No one will grudge H.E. the GOVERNOR the evident feelings of pride and pleasure with which he presented the Colony's annual Budget to the Legislative Council on Thursday. We cannot be accused of any endeavours to gloss over the failings of our local Government, and it is only just, therefore, that we should offer our congratulations upon the figures and facts contained in the financial statement, which is "even more satisfactory" than that submitted last year. The revenue of the Colony and the possibilities of further taxation are, of course, very largely dependent upon the general state of trade. While the exchange fluctuations of the last few months may have caused a considerable amount of hardship in some quarters, yet, on the whole, it cannot be denied that the commercial conditions which have obtained during the last three years in this Colony have been vastly superior to those generally anticipated at the outbreak of war. The fact that there has been very little opposition to the recent considerable increase in taxation is evidence that Hongkong is not only a flourishing, but a patriotic Colony.

Owing to the needs of the Imperial Government there may be less shipping in the harbour during the ensuing twelve months than usual, but local industries are developing. In particular, shipbuilding is increasing, and every indication encourages the belief that Hongkong has before it a great industrial future. The remarkable industrial activities of Japan during the last thirty years, and especially since the commencement of the war, prove that many articles for Far Eastern markets can be produced out here. The Japanese engineering shops are turning out fittings and appliances which are readily absorbed by the Chinese markets, and we are confident that, by a happy combination of capital, Chinese labour and European organisation and supervision, similar articles could be made in Hongkong to compete successfully, at least in South China, with those made elsewhere. Although such a development of the Colony is almost inevitable, we are anxious to see it accelerated in every way possible, because it will make more prosperous this little, but important, outpost of Empire.

The statement of the income and expenditure of the Colony gives us good reasons to be optimistic about the future. There is every prospect that the balance of assets over liabilities at the end of the current year will be nearly three million dollars, and that the total revenue will be rather over fourteen million dollars. Out of every five dollars collected, the Colony will have spent only four, and there is every reason to believe that the Imperial Government will benefit by the surplus. In the estimates for 1918 the Military Contribution is placed at \$2,721,412, and we are sure that, in these times of grave anxiety, the loyal citizens of Hongkong will hope that next year the actual revenue will exceed that estimate by a sum sufficient to raise this contribution to three million dollars. Indeed, if we considered only the present we should wish to see a reduction in expenditure in order to swell Hongkong's monetary contribution to the cost of the war, but we have other duties to the Empire besides that of immediately supplementing the supply of "silver bullets." By a judicious policy of employing funds on works that are remunerative we are, in reality, providing further supplies for the future.

We have carefully analysed the statement relating to the expenditure for 1918 and find nothing that can be considered extravagant. No one will cavil at the comparatively small grant to the Police Reserve; rather will the item serve to remind us of the economies which have resulted from the creation of that Force and of the splendid record of voluntary contributions which the organisation possesses. Nor will any objection be raised to the increased expenditure on the local Defence Corps. It remains to be seen what impression will be created in the circles most interested by the curtailment of expenditure in the Medical Department, but it is as well to remember that a reduction of expenditure is not necessarily economy. Some of the criticism in the past concerning parsimony in connection with the Government Civil Hospital was certainly deserved. Nor should the constitution of the staff of the Sanitary Department be overlooked. It is not obvious why, with an increasing population, no effort should be made to fill the post of assistant Medical Officer of Health in 1918. The efforts to improve the training in English of Chinese teachers for the local schools are evidence of the good results achieved by those who pointed out the unsatisfactory state of affairs in connection with the teaching of English to the rising generation. Recurrently interesting too, in view of the recent criticisms in this journal, was His Excellency's statement about the construction of new roads. It will soon be possible to motor round the island, and by the end of next year there will be a good broad road from Kowloon to Castle Peak and Fanling back to Kowloon—a distance of over sixty miles. These improvements will not only add to the amenities of life but will open up new areas for residential and agriculture purposes. A graceful acknowledgement to the troops was made in the announcement of the privilege, suggested in this paper, of sending letters free has been granted to them. It is to be regretted that there was not included in the estimates some compensation to the Imperial forces stationed in this Colony for the high exchange, but we are not without hope that some such concession may yet be possible when the Legislative Council is consulted as to the disposal of the Colony's surplus revenue. On the whole we can thankfully echo the GOVERNOR's words that the finances of the Colony are "eminently satisfactory" and congratulate the community upon the men and money which it has supplied to the great cause.

The Jockey Club's half-yearly meeting takes place at noon to-day.
We regret to learn that Mr. Lloyd, of the Exports and Imports Department, has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$50 to the Funds of the Hospitals from the Foreign Goods Export Dealers' Guild.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club are holding their opening cruise on Saturday, the 27th inst., when there will be a race for cruisers of both classes and ladies' races for Handicap, one design, and Heyward Hayes and Gael classes. There will also be rowing contests open to the Colony whilst special prizes will be presented for Service races.

The R.A.M.C. on Monday enjoyed a picnic kindly provided by the Services Entertainment Fund. They proceeded to Clear Water Bay and had a good swim followed by an excellent tea. A stiff breeze and a choppy sea added to the pleasure of some of the party, but those who were troubled by "mal de mer" were consoled by the fact that it was good training for "When we go Home."

"OUR DAY"

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	
Anonymous	\$1,290
Mrs. T. E. Pearce	100
Spero	50
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn	50
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.	50
Mr. G. Piercy	50
Mrs. W. M. Humphreys	25
D. M.	25
Mr. G. P. de Martin	10
Subscriptions through Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—	
Mr. Ip Shun Kam	\$25
Mr. Luk Pong Sang	20
Mr. Chan Kan Yue	10
Mr. Chan Sui Ngan	10
Mr. Ho Kwong	10
Mr. Ho Yu	10
	85
	\$4,785

Among other attractions on the Murray Parade Ground there will be a 20-cents stall containing over a thousand prizes presented by the Portuguese firms in Hongkong, one of whom has also presented a new Maxwell 5-passenger, 4-cylinder Touring Car, which is now being raffled. There will also be a \$1 Raffle including the following special prizes:—

- One Woodstock Typewriter, presented by Messrs. De Souza & Co.
- One L. C. Smith Typewriter, presented by Messrs. Botelho Bros.
- One lot special cigars, presented by the Hongkong Cigar Store.
- One pair of silver vases, presented by Messrs. Wing On & Co.
- Chinese porcelain, presented by the Sun Company.
- One pair of silver vases, presented by the Sincere Co.
- A portfolio of war engravings, presented by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
- Silver-mounted lavender water bottle, presented by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

The tickets for the \$1 Raffle, and a limited number of official photographs of the King's visit to the Front, and other war scenes, will be sold on the ground.

"OVER THERE."

"The Fantastics" kept a large audience highly amused at the Theatre Royal last night, when they gave an entire change of programme. The following is the chorus of George M. Cohan's famous number, "Over There," which, it is stated, has been accepted as the official American war-song. The number was introduced by Mr. Ray Traynor.

Over there, Over there;
Send the word, send the word over there.
That the Yanks are coming,
That the Yanks are coming.
The drums rum-tumming everywhere.
So prepare, say a prayer;
Send the word, send the word to beware,
And we won't come back 'till it's Over over there.

This afternoon, at 4.30 o'clock, there will be a special matinee performance, to which school-children will be admitted at half-price. The fine programme which was presented last night will be again submitted, and it will also be given at the performance at 9.15 to-night. Mr. Shipman announces that there will be a complete change of programme on Monday night.

TRUCULENT BEHAVIOUR OF A CHINESE.
INSULTS AND ASSAULTS—EUROPEAN EMPLOYER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese coxswain of the Hongkong Ice Co.'s launch, was charged, on remand, with assaulting Mr. Wm. Macfarlane, engineer at the Ice Company's factory at Lai Chi-kok.

The complainant deposed that, on September 28th the defendant did not come to his office to take his reports to Hongkong as usual. Witness told a watchman to send for him. He came, looking very sulky. When questioned, he turned nasty, and swore. Witness caught hold of him by the shoulders and attempted to push him out of the office, but could not. Defendant "swore, something awful" and seized hold of witness, who then struck him in the face, forcing him to let go. A struggle ensued and both fell down. As soon as they got up defendant seized a piece of wood and struck witness on the head. Witness put up his arm and partially warded off the blow—thus probably saving his life—and then became unconscious. He was sent to the Government Civil Hospital the same day and remained there till the 6th inst.

Evidence was given by No. 1 after, who stated he saw defendant strike complainant with the piece of wood. Witness raised complainant and left him on a chair while he went to call Mrs. Macfarlane. When they came to the office defendant had gone.

The defendant denied that he struck complainant with the piece of wood. They had only a simple fight and they both fell. Probably complainant struck his head on a piece of furniture in the office. He suggested that complainant went to the Hospital solely on pretence, and that complainant was drunk. Complainant struck him in the face.

Inspector Kent said that defendant's eyes were puffed when he was brought into the charge-room.

Questioned, Mr. Macfarlane said defendant did not have a very good character. He was addicted to smoking and he (complainant) had to check him several times. There had been some trouble previously over a matter of the launch's supply of coal. Defendant never seemed to get enough coal, and was always wanting more. Witness had cut down the supply of 35 tons of coal to 20 tons per week, and in complainant's opinion this was the cause of the grudge.

His Worship said it was a serious offence for an employer to strike his master and sentenced defendant to three months' imprisonment.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

A Chinese stall-holder in the new Market was charged by Dr. Macfarlane with selling diseased pork for human consumption and fined \$50.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood with the unlawful possession of 40 taels of opium other than Government opium.
Defendant was arrested while attempting to go on board the s.s. *Hwangshan* the previous day, and the opium was found tied around his waist.
He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A MISSIONARY'S LOSS.

A Chinese washerman was charged by the Rev. S. Elias, an American missionary staying at the Grand Hotel, with stealing \$435 in American notes; and two Chinese were charged with unlawfully receiving a portion of the stolen money. Inspector Sim said the prosecutor left the money in the pocket of a suit sent to the wash on Wednesday last.
After further evidence, the first defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The other two defendants were discharged, there being insufficient evidence against them.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE
WITHDRAWN.

A Chinese was charged with embezzling the sum of \$10,000 entrusted to him by four other Chinese with the object of setting up a business.
Mr. Mattingley prosecuted, and Mr. Gedge defended.
Mr. Mattingley announced that satisfactory explanations had been furnished by the defendant and the prosecutors therefore wished to withdraw the charge. The accused had lost some money in connection with setting up the firm of Hing Leong & Co., as instructed, but he was able to give a satisfactory explanation of all the accounts. There was still \$4,000 remaining to that Company's credit.
The Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) refused to allow the charge to be withdrawn, until the C.S.P. had been consulted.
When the Court resumed in the afternoon Mr. Mattingley told his worship that both he and Mr. Gedge had seen the Captain Superintendent of Police, who adopted a neutral attitude and would not say whether the charge should be withdrawn or whether the Police would proceed with the case.
His worship therefore ordered the case to be withdrawn and discharged the defendant.

THE WAR.

GENERAL MAURICE'S REVIEW.

MUCH HARD FIGHTING AHEAD.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

IMPROVED WEATHER CONDITIONS.

LONDON, October 12th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Improved weather conditions and good visibility has favoured the work of our artillery. There has been much counter-battery activity on the battle-front, besides bombardments of the enemy's positions and a harassing fire against his communications and back areas.

The hostile artillery has been less active. A further 77 prisoners have been brought in.

There was no infantry action. Our aeroplanes, on Wednesday, bombed a German big gun position. Three enemy machines were brought down and two were driven down. Four of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, October 11th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was heavy rain last night, and considerable enemy artillery firing to the west of Passchendaele.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 11th. A German wireless official message states:—There is most intense artillery firing on the coast and between Blankart Lake and Polcapelle.

The French have unsuccessfully re-attacked at Draibank.

Eighty aeroplanes participated in an aerial battle at Zonnebke and Zandvoorde. We shot down three.

We captured important ground at Chaume Wood.

Four counter-attacks have been unsuccessful.

Our enemies lost, during September, 22nd balloons and 374 aeroplanes. We lost 83 aeroplanes and five balloons.

GERMAN DIVISION'S LOSSES.

LONDON, October 11th. Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters gives as an example of how the enemy troops are being used up the case of the 24th Prussian Division. The latter was raised in January and went to the front in April, being sent north-west of St. Quentin. Immediately it was heavily attacked by British tanks of the 1918 Class, being badly shaken by a whirlwind bombardment. Its casualties were heavy, while one regiment lost 400 in prisoners.

The Division appeared in September on the Ypres front and was thrown in to counter-attack us on September 20th, but was repulsed.

Again on September 20th some elements of the same Division were completely shattered and the result is that the Division exists practically in name only. Several officers who were not trusted by their non-commissioned officers have been put on the retired list.

This is interesting, adds the correspondent, because it is a reminder that the old German officer class is almost entirely used up.

FRENCH FRONT.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY ATTACK.

PARIS, October 11th. A communiqué says:—In Belgium last night, we broke up an attempted attack east of Draibank.

On the right of the Meuse, north of Hill 244, the enemy in an attack gained a temporary footing in the advanced elements of our trenches, but was driven out after a lively fight.

A communiqué states that there is mutual artillery activity at various points along the front, but no infantry actions.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT AT WORK.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aircraft, patrolling, machine-gunned enemy trenches.

One pilot, heavily shelled by anti-aircraft guns, descended and attacked and scattered the crews and silenced the guns.

Yesterday morning we dropped large quantities of explosives on Thourout and Lichtervelde railway junctions and trains.

All our machines returned.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE VILLAGES.

LONDON, October 11th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—In the Riga region, the enemy pressed back some of our companies south of the Pekov high road, and attempted to fraternise south east of Jacobstadt.

We captured the villages of Marufa and Tobal to the west of Urmin, taking 250 Kurds prisoner and releasing 200 Syrians. The enemy has fled across the Great Zab, destroying three bridges.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, October 11th.

Mr. A. C. Salter, K.C., Unionist Member for Basingstoke, and Mr. Alexander Roche K.C., have been appointed Justices of the King's Bench Division.

The Hon. Sir Edward Ridley K.C., has resigned.

GERMANY AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE PREMIER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, October 11th.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing an Insurance and Friendly Societies' deputation, said that no statement was more calculated to prolong the terrible war than Dr. Kuehlmann's utterance in the Reichstag with regard to no concessions in connection with Alsace and Lorraine.

The Premier said:—"However long the war lasts, we intend to stand by our gallant Ally France, until she redeems her oppressed children from the degradation of the foreign yoke. This means that we must husband our resources and incur no obligations beyond the strict necessities of the hour."

EARLIER CABLES.

AMSTERDAM, October 11th.

The German declaration regarding Alsace-Lorraine's future was expected. It is reported that the Reichstag majority favours the formation of a Monarchical Federal State, with Parliamentary guarantees.

HOLLAND DENIED COMMERCIAL SERVICE.

AMSTERDAM, October 11th.

The British Government has suspended all commercial cable communication with Holland until the Netherlands consents to put a stop to the transit through Holland from Germany to Belgium of sand, gravel and scrap metals, which are used for building fortifications.

GREAT BRITAIN AND USE OF NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Government has decided to use, partly or wholly, British-owned ships registered under a neutral flag and now lying in British ports. It is believed that four Swedish vessels will be affected.

LATEST CABLES.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, October 11th.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at a war aims meeting at Liverpool, again emphasised that we are fighting for durable safeguards against a further world war. Although hailed in some quarters as an olive branch, the Reichstag peace resolution was the patch-work of a formula which nobody understood. The various parties in Germany, had ever since been squabbling as regards its orthodox interpretation, while Germany's answer to the Papal Note made confusion worse confounded. He did not doubt that there was in Germany, as there certainly was in Austria, widespread and genuine desire for peace. In the Reichstag there was a growing spirit of revolt against the methods of the Government; nevertheless, the dominant factor was the German Government, and therefore its attitude towards peace was what mattered. The world would never find its way to peace through equivocations or ambiguities. Plain questions had been asked which had been studiously evaded; concrete cases of primary importance and of perfect simplicity had been put, but they were not answered. We were asked to lay down our arms without any safeguard or satisfaction other than that we would be offering a unique exhibition of our virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity. Our governing objects were the attainment of a real peace and the effective prevention of a future war. None of our demands for territorial readjustments involved an aggressive annexation or even the restoration to France of Alsace and Lorraine.

Replying to the last speech of Dr. Kuehlmann, who said that Germany will never make a concession with regard to Alsace and Lorraine, because they must safeguard their glorious inheritance, Mr. Asquith said that glorious inheritance was territory, French in sympathy, filched from France against the protests of the greatest German statesmen, without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants, to be held as a symbol of French humiliation. That act of crude and short-sighted spoliation was the root source of the present war. German diplomacy was not celebrated for definiteness but its annuals did not contain a more clumsy or more transparent manoeuvre than the *maladroit* attempt to sow discord between ourselves and the French as regards Alsace and Lorraine. Dr. Kuehlmann's continued silence on plain questions put to him concerning the future of Belgium was significant. There was nothing in our proposed changes in the map that would offend the German peoples. It had never been part of our policy to annihilate or mutilate Germany. Prussian militarism was the real enemy, hence the worst that could happen would be a patched up peace, merely giving breathing space for another struggle.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said:—"Recently, I walked through Delville Wood which is perhaps the most tragic spot in the Somme battlefield. Another day I walked along what were the streets of ancient Ypres. It is impossible to conceive more terrible object lessons of the meaning of modern warfare, yet, with this pitiless desolation fresh in my mind, I would rather see the war continue than that it should be brought to an end by an inconclusive compromise. If it is to be a contest of endurance, we have no reason to lose heart. There is not the faintest danger of our being starved into submission, while serially, we shall soon master the aeroplane raids as we mastered the Zeppelin. Take the Allies as a whole, not forgetting America, and survey the relative powers of endurance and make every allowance for untoward contingencies; there is no doubt that the material and moral preponderance rests increasingly with our cause."

EARLIER CABLES.

MILITARY AUTHORITY'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

GERMAN LOSSES EXCEED BRITISH BY 75 PER CENT.

LONDON, October 11th.

General Maurice, in his weekly review of the situation, said:—"We have every reason to be pleased with Tuesday's advance. Since September 20th the period between the pushes has been smaller and smaller." Dealing with the assertion of Major Morant, that since September 20th we had lost half a million men, General Maurice said:—"We have not had half this number engaged in this series of battles. The fact is that since January our total casualties in all theatres do not exceed half a million. Major Morant's statement is therefore grotesque. We made a most careful estimate of the German losses on the Somme. Somehow the estimate became known to the Germans, who thereupon immediately stopped the export of casualty lists and altered their system, which was proof that our estimate was not far wrong. We estimated the German losses in this Flanders battle, I will not give away the figures, but I may say that these until October 10th exceed the British by 75 per cent."

Referring to submarines, General Maurice said that without desiring to minimise their inconvenience or pretend not to be delighted when they were finally overcome, the plain fact is that U-boats have not delayed one hour our plans in France, nor have they kept back a single round of ammunition.

Our Army is better fed and more liberally supplied with arms and munitions than ever before. The actual daily importations of war material into France in January averaged 11.4 tons hourly, while in the last week of September it averaged 24.5 and has been steadily rising since.

There has also been an enormous construction of light lines and canals and roads. The number of trains running daily on broad gauge lines with war material for the British Army at first was 178. This had risen to 259 in the last week of September. The average tonnage run weekly on the light railways in March was 25,300 tons, whilst at the beginning of September it was 173,400. During the same period the canal traffic had almost doubled.

This, continued General Maurice, proves that our armies are continuously and increasingly supplied, despite the U-boats. In concluding, he said:—"The fighting is hard and a great deal confronts us. This battle will not end the war. There is much hard fighting ahead and the importance of getting American troops as quickly and in as large numbers as possible is not diminished by what has happened in Flanders."

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT WILL SUPPORT ALLIED CAUSE.

PETROGRAD, October 11th.

The Government has issued a manifesto saying that the convocation of the Constituent Assembly must not be delayed. Meanwhile the Provisional Government will indefatigably work for peace, which is essential to Russia's reconstruction.

The Russian delegates to the Inter-Allied Conference at Paris will seek an understanding with the Allies on the subject of the principles proclaimed in the Russian Revolution. The delegates include a special delegate enjoying the confidence of the democratic organisations. The Government will exert its whole strength in support of the Allied cause, to eject the enemy from Russia, and to restore the fighting strength of the Army.

THE REVOLT AT TASHKENT.

LONDON, October 11th.

A punitive expedition has arrived at Tashkent and arrested the Revolutionary Committee and the Governor, whom the local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates appointed.

THE MUTINY IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, October 11th.

There is no disposition on the part of the English Press to exaggerate the German naval mutiny. The disclosure, which has been made by Admiral von Capelle, is regarded as showing the Government's intention to provoke a rupture with the Socialists, thus reversing the policy of peace among all parties, proclaimed by the Kaiser at the beginning of the war. There is much speculation as to a possible sequel, and it is thought that the Fleet may be ordered to sea with a view to providing the crews with a diversion, as stagnation in harbour has weakened their moral.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 11th.

The *Cologne Gazette* is amazed at the Government not prosecuting the Socialist Deputies.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* demands that the Deputies be handed over to justice. The *Vossische Zeitung* says that the attack on the Socialists is deplorable and is an unfair Government trick.

The *Vorwärts* says that it is the beginning of the end of Dr. Michaelis.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS DEFECTION.

Five of the Socialist Majority members of the Reichstag have defected to the Independent Socialists.

KAISER'S VISIT TO SOFIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 11th.

There are extensive preparations at Sofia for the occasion of the Kaiser's forthcoming visit.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO BRITISH AGRICULTURISTS.

LONDON, October 11th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in receiving agricultural representatives, appealed to the farmers to increase enormously the food supply, not because he was afraid of the submarines—he could state definitely that the submarine menace was diminishing—but because the world's stock of food was the smallest for years. The diminution of the Franco-Italian cereal production had thrown France and Italy on to the markets of the world. Australia was almost ruled out as a source of supply by the distance. He deprecated unfair abuse of the farmer, which, he said, was due to ignorance of the precariousness of his business. He was convinced that the majority of people were grateful to the farmers for their achievement last spring of adding 700,000 acres to cultivation in the year alone. He asked the farmers now to improve that achievement. We did not want to go to the American market and snatch the food from the mouth of our Allies.

THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, October 10th.

Tea is again active. The demand on the market continues to be strong. Maximum prices are paid for nearly all descriptions of Ceylon, except the lowest grades. Forty-six pence per pound is paid on "D" tea from one of the most favoured gardens, which, after allowing a duty of a shilling per pound, represents a rise of fully a shilling within three weeks, which constitutes a new record under the present disposal system. The continued demand for "D" teas is partly attributed to the fact that the bulk of teas available before the control system are now apparently absorbed. There were good "A" teas again yesterday and the quality is generally considered to be excellent.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

OIL FOR BRITISH NAVY ASSURED.

WASHINGTON, October 11th.

As a result of a conference between British representatives and officials of the Standard Oil Company and the Shipping Board, an ample supply of fuel oil for the British Navy has been assured.

NEW PEER CREATED.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Right Hon. Sir Francis Hopwood, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, has been given a Peerage.

ARGENTINA'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES.

BUENOS AIRES, October 11th.

The railway strike is paralysing traffic and enormously affecting trade. Gas companies announce that they will shortly be forced to suspend business, owing to the lack of combustibles.

PERU'S HOSPITALITY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 10th.

Reuter is informed that Peru has offered the hospitality of its harbours to British ships. Thanks are expressed for the offer, which is regarded as a mark of sympathy with Great Britain and her Allies.

FOOD CONTROLLER FOR ITALY.

ROME, October 11th.

General Alfieri has been appointed Food Controller.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 11th.

Silver is quoted at 45d. per ounce. Business is limited, and the market is dull.

(Continued on page 5.)

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA.

SHANGHAI, October 10th.

The rains have converted streams into rivers two miles wide and forty feet deep which have breached the Peking-Hankow Railway in six hundred places. They have broken down the banks of the Grand Canal, flooded the Tientsin Concessions and burst the banks of the Yellow River. The floods extend three hundred miles from the south-western borders of Shantung to Tientsin bounded by the Peking-Kaiyung and Tientsin-Tsinanfu Railways. The water will take months to drain off. There is a probability of Tientsin being flooded annually in consequence of the flow of water established.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 12th.

EXPEDITION TO HUNAN.

It is reported that the advanced guards of the reinforcements for Hunan have arrived within a distance of 200 miles from Hangchow, and that fighting will be started within a few days.

The Tsuchun received telegrams from the south of Hunan yesterday and immediately ordered the dispatch of several regiments to that Province.

We hear also that the Tsuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has ordered all the Yuanan troops in the Province of Kwangtung to be sent to assist Hunan. The troops will leave on the 15th inst.

SUN YAT-SEN "AT HOME."

The Generalissimo, Sun Yat-sen has announced that he will meet his visitors from 8 to 11.30 a.m. daily.

GENERAL LUNG.

A report from King Chow stated that General Lung Chai-kwong has, by order of the Premier, recruited 14 regiments of new soldiers in King Chow. Lung has wired to Peking requesting expenses and naval assistance to attack a certain Province.

We learn from other sources that Lung has sent a representative to request the Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen to accept him as a supporter of the Provisional Government.

OPPOSITION TO SENATE.

The Tsuchun Chan Ping-kwan and Civil Governor Li Yew-hon have received a telegram from the Tsuchun of Kwangsi stating that General Luk Wing-tung instructs them not to send any members of Senate (2 kwangs) as these Provinces have declared independence from the Central Government.

NORTHERN SQUADRON DISAPPEARS.

The Authorities have received a report from Swatow saying that the Northern Squadron has disappeared. Where the boats have gone is unknown.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA PROFITS.

Owing to the prosperous trade conditions between the United States and the Far East, particularly with Japan, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has been able to obtain profits approximately amounting to Y.7,500,000 during the current business term ended September 30th.

Considering an extraordinary financial distress in which this firm long remained, prior to the outbreak of the war, the Board of Directors has decided to set aside more than Y.2,800,000 as shops' redemption reserve funds and also Y.1,000,000 as dividend guarantee funds in order to further consolidate the company's financial basis. On account of financial reasons the T.K.K. not only could not make any reserve funds what-ever before the war but for many years was without any profits to its stockholders. Its detailed account of profits as well as expenses follows:—

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURES.
Gross receipts.....Y.15,100,548,936	Total expenditures.....Y.7,826,308,861
	Ships redemption funds.....2,632,466,270
	General overhauling funds.....179,273,680
	Net income during the current term.....4,689,501,125
Brought from last account.....77,598,959	
Total.....Y.4,740,101,113	

Will be distributed as follows:—

Legal reserve funds.....Y.240,000,000
Dividend 23 per cent, per annum.....2,055,625,000
Special dividend 13 per cent, per annum.....1,072,500,000
Dividend guarantee funds.....1,000,000,000
Bonuses to employees.....100,000,000
Carried forward to next account.....271,976,113

DR. LYTTELTON AND SOME TEACHERS OF RELIGION.

Dr. Lyttelton, speaking on "Religion and Education" at the Hampstead Garden Suburb, said a relative of his had confessed to him that after eight years' careful study of that discredited author Euclid, at the age of 20 he was unable to tell the difference between an angle and a triangle. Dr. Lyttelton said that when a boy he was compelled to attend a class where many learned gentlemen discoursed with great on trigonometry. For thirteen weeks he had to listen to it without having the slightest idea what it was all about. He occupied the time by carving his name on desk in wide and deep letters. That was no reason, however, why trigonometry should be condemned. Much the same result was brought about by the manner in which some teachers of religion introduced their pupils to the subject. The pity of it was that the pupils were not allowed to carve their names on the desk. If they were it might be claimed as an advance.

A GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from peevish girlhood through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills**. They promote a healthy and regular condition; cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys, to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir. They are a perfect Blood Purifier, and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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USE "SWAN" INK.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

France-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT. STATIONS BOMBED.

LONDON, October 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In aviation we did much work on Tuesday on the battle front, despite a strong gale and thick clouds, and our artillery were thus enabled to deal with the enemy's new gun positions and other suitable targets. Touch was kept with our infantry all day long, and the enemy's troops were harassed at every opportunity by machine-gun fire. A ton of bombs was dropped in the day-time on Staden and two tons at night-time on Roulers, Courtrai, Menin and Ledgehem stations. We obtained a direct hit at a hostile train, and we caused a number of explosions. Four German machines were brought down and two were driven down. Two of our machines are missing.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the course of the day hostile attacks on our new positions in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway led to local fighting without effecting any material change in the situation. The enemy did not make further counter-attacks, and our troops on the battlefield activity organised the captured positions, despite the great difficulties of the ground.

TOTAL CAPTURES.

Tuesday's prisoners hitherto reported total 2,638, of whom 29 are officers, and include 400 taken by the French.

We captured a few field-guns and a number of machine-guns and trench-mortars.

TACTICAL RESULT OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE.

Reuter's Correspondent with British Headquarters, in the evening reports:—Although our achievements yesterday were not quite as complete as might have been hoped, they amount to a great victory, and the tactical result is of major importance. The Home Divisions and the Australians have again covered themselves with glory, while the gallant Newfoundlanders' achievements were superb. The Lancashire Territorial Division received its baptism of fire, and it was their task to advance over the most exposed sullen ground of the whole battlefield without any tangible guide to their objectives. After passing through Reuter with slight opposition they encountered the enemy in force in the cemetery, flanking the right-hand of Zwanhoeke road. The enemy, in camouflaged trenches covered with matted brushwood, with concealed rifle and machine-gun platforms, offered a stubborn fight.

The work of the stretcher-bearers was beyond praise. The wounded were carried across 600 yards of fire-swept ground, the bearers often sinking waist deep. One division lost a third of its stretcher-bearers in the last two offensives around Poelcapelle, where fighting was very fierce. It is stated that the troops penetrated Passchendaele village, and even went beyond, but had to retire when our own barrage drew back upon the village. The capture of Stode House redoubt by the Guards was the outstanding event. The place was surrounded with uncut wire and vomited intense machine-gun fire, but the Guards with a rear leap forward and bombed their way into the heart of the redoubt and took prisoner all the survivors.

Yesterday the Guards alone captured six officers and 400 men. Their own advance was preceded by a Stokes mortar bombardment of such fierceness that when it lifted and before the battle had really begun the Germans streamed over "kamerading."

The weather cleared this afternoon and the visibility was excellent. Prophets foretell an Easterly wind and a dry spell, which all are praying for.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACK.

PARIS, October 11th.

A communiqué states:—There was no infantry action in Belgium, our troops consolidating the positions won. Over 400 prisoners were taken since yesterday. Both artilleries were active north of the Aisne.

After an intense bombardment the enemy violently attacked on the right of the Mosne and north of the Chame Wood. The attack was maintained throughout the day. The enemy gained a footing at some points of our advanced elements, but our artillery prevented him from making progress.

Africa.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUCCESSES IN AFRICA.

LONDON, October 10th.

An East African official report states:—The last remnant of the guerrilla band in the north surrendered near Eysasi Lake.

The Belgians occupied Mahenge. The rear-guard of the enemy's main force is retreating in the Mbenkuru Valley, pressed by the British forces over difficult and waterless country towards Nyangam, Lake Ledi Valley, where the enemy remains in prepared positions at Mitama.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN NAVY MINISTER'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE. DEPUTIES DENY PROPOSALS WERE REVOLUTIONARY.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

The three Deputies denied that their proposals were revolutionary. They declared they had a perfect right to speak to the sailors regarding their conditions. The Conservatives exhorted that the three Deputies be tried for high-treason. There should be no parliamentary immunity in such a case.

Dr. Michaelis admitted that "some sailors" had committed regrettable crimes. They possessed tickets binding themselves to support the Independent Socialists' principles and had carried on a propaganda aboard the warships. Finally he declared the Independent Socialists were now outside the pale to which the German official might belong.

SOCIALISTS' STATEMENTS.

Herr Haase was called to order for describing the previous speaker as a scoundrel because the latter had said that the Independent Socialists were profiting by immunity from arrest. He continued: "No-one dare suggest that ground existed for any criminal prosecution. It was a grave injustice towards the accused sailors that we have not been called as witnesses, because the unhappy men should then have been saved from death. (Shouts of "judicial murder.") Not even the parents had been informed of their son having been executed; they learned it from a sailor on leave. (Great disturbance from the Left.) The entire affair is now brought forward in the Reichstag only to divert attention from the fact that the Government has suffered a heavy defeat."

Subsequently, Herr Dittmann said: "The unhappy sailors will live as martyrs in the memory of the German workers."

In the course of the debate in the Reichstag Dr. Michaelis admitted the Socialist statement that sentences aggregating two hundred years' hard labour, besides death sentences, had been passed on sailors for carrying on Socialist propaganda in the Navy. Dr. Michaelis justified the sentences on the ground that it was necessary to maintain discipline. The Socialist Herr Vogtherr warned the Chancellor that hundreds of thousands of men and women, including men at the front, were behind the Socialist party, and the Chancellor's policy was bound to fail.

Herr Haase said that Bismarck failed in his attempt to outlaw a certain party, and Dr. Michaelis would fail also. He added that the Government had come to the end of its tether and was trying to unite the other parties in its support by waving the Red Flag.

Krupp's organ, the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, urges the criminal prosecution of Socialist Deputies.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES OF GERMAN PLOTTING.

WASHINGTON, October 11th.

Secretary Lansing has made further revelations of Count Bernstorff's activities and publishes three telegrams between the ex-ambassador and Berlin during 1916.

The first from Dr. Zimmermann requested on behalf of the General Staff energetic action as regards the proposed destruction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The second telegram from Germany forwarded names supplied by Roger Casement of suitable persons to carry on sabotage in the United States and Canada, especially at munition works.

The third telegram from Count Bernstorff to Berlin related to a pro-German campaign designed to secure in Congress a majority for the proposed embargo on munitions for the Allies.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED.

PETROGRAD, October 11th.

The railway strike is ended.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, October 11th.

The arrivals for the week were 503, and the sailings 407. Of the sinkings two were above and two below 1,500 tons, and one sailing vessel and two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, October 11th.

The arrivals for the week were 903 and the sailings 811. Of the sinkings three were above and two below 1,500 tons. Eight vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE SPEAKER AND OBJECTORS.

The Speaker has administered a sharp rebuke to Miss M. E. Ward, Penrhyn, the secretary of the Cumberland No-Conscription Fellowship, who sent him a resolution passed at a meeting protesting against the "persecution of conscientious objectors," and demanding their release from prison and penal conditions as "contrary to the principles of liberty and justice, and unnecessary in the interests of the nation." Acknowledging the resolution, Mr. Lowther, secretary said:

"The Speaker desires me to say that he has no sympathy whatever with men who will make no sacrifices nor stir a finger to assist their country in its hour of peril, but are content to see others suffer and die for them, while they sit at home at ease, and profit from the necessities of the country."

CANADIANS AT LENS.

AN EPIC OF HEROISM.

(FROM PHILIP GIBBS.)

To the south of Lens there is a slag heap overgrown with weeds called the Green Crassier. It is clearly visible across the Souchez River beyond a broken bridge, and I have often seen it from the lower slopes of Vimy. It was the scene of great fighting yesterday (August 23rd), for in the morning the Canadians, who are showing an indomitable spirit after ten days of most furious attacks and counter-attacks, launched an assault upon it and seized the position. Later in the day the enemy came back in strength and, after violent efforts, succeeded in thrusting the Canadians off the crest of this old mound of cinders, though they still cling to the western side. It is another incident in the long series of fierce and bloody encounters which since the battle of Vimy, on April 9th, have surrounded the city of Lens and given to its streets and suburbs a sinister but historic fame. The Canadians have fought here with astounding resolution. They have hurled themselves against fortress positions, and by sheer courage have smashed their way through streets entangled with quick-set hedges of steel, through houses alive with machine-gun fire, through trenches dug between concrete forts, through tunnels under red brick ruins, sometimes too strong to be touched by shell-fire, and hiding machine-gun emplacements designed to enfilade the Canadian line at advance. Through the cities of St. Laurent, St. Théodore, and St. Emilie, to the north and west of Lens, they have fought past high slag heaps and pit-heads, along railway embankments, and down sunken roads, until they have broken a route through frightful defences to the western streets of the inner city.

Every day, and sometimes many times a day, they have been counter-attacked by swarms of Germans coming up out of their tunnels and between these attacks they have been under terrific fire from a wide semi-circle of heavy batteries. In the early days of the war the French fought like this through the streets of Verdun, smashing their way from one wall to another, from one house to another, and over trenches dug across the streets. That fighting in Verdun stands as one of the most frightful episodes of the war, and when I first went there I stood aghast at the relics of this bloody struggle. But Verdun is hardly more than a village, and the mining district of Lens, with all its suburbs, covers several square miles of ground, so that the Canadians have had a longer and harder task. Six German divisions have attacked them in turn, and have been shattered against them. These are the 7th and 8th, the 4th Guards Division, the 11th Reserve, the 25th, and the 1st Guards Reserve Division. In addition to these six divisions, some portions, at any rate, of the 185th Division and of the 36th Reserve Division have been engaged. The total German strength used at Lens must well exceed fifty battalions, and the German losses may perhaps be estimated at between 12,000 to 15,000 men.

AMAZING ENDURANCE.

The Canadians themselves have been hard pressed at times, but have endured the exhaustion of a great struggle with amazing strength of spirit, grimly and fiercely resolved to hold their gains, unless overwhelmed by numbers, in their advanced positions, as it has sometimes happened to them. But it is no wonder that some of the men whom I met coming out of that city of blood and death looked like men who had suffered to the last limit of mental and bodily resistance. Their faces were haggard and drawn. Their eyes were heavy. Their skin was grey as burnt ash. Some of them walked like drunken men, drunk with sheer fatigue, and as soon as they had reached their journey's end some of them sat under the walls of a mining village with their chivalry helmets tilted back, drugged by the need of sleep, but too tired even for that. They were men of the battalions who three days ago came face to face with the enemy in No Man's Land, a stretch of barren cratered earth between St. Emilie and the northern streets of Lens, and fought him there until many dead lay strewn on both sides, and their ammunition was exhausted. An officer of one of these battalions came out of a miner's cottage to talk to me. He was a very young man with a thin, clean-shaven face, which gave him a boyish look. He was too weary to stand straight and too weary to talk more than a few jerky words. He leaned up against the wall of the miner's cottage, and passed a hand over his face and eyes, and said:—

"I'm damned tired. It was the hell of a fight. We fought to a finish, and when we had no more bombs of our own, we picked up Heine's bombs and used those. The Canadians call their enemy Heine and not Fritz. Heine was at least three times as strong as us, and we gave him hell. It was hand-to-hand fighting—rifles, bombs, bayonets, butt ends, any old way of killing a man, and we killed a lot. But he broke our left flank, and things were bloody in the centre. He had one of his strong points there, and swept us with machine-gun fire. My fellows went straight for it, and a lot of them got wiped out. But we got on top of it and through the wire and held the trench beyond until Heine came down with swarms of bombers."

"This young Canadian officer was stricken by the loss of many of his men. 'The best crowd that any fellow could command,' and he had been through indescribable things under enormous shellfire, and he had had no sleep for days and nights, and could not sleep now for thinking of things. But he smiled grimly once or twice when he reckoned up the enemy's losses. The remembrance of the German dead he had seen seemed like strong wine to his soul. 'We made them pay,' was his summing up of the battle. The nightmare of it all was still heavy on him, and he spoke with a quiet fierceness about the enemy's losses and the things he had endured in a way which would scare poor, simple souls who think that war is a fine picturesque business.

A senior officer of a battalion on the flank of his was a different type of man—a very tall, strong-featured man of middle age, like an English squire of the old style, with a fine smiling light in his eyes, in spite of all he had been through, and with a vivid way of speech that would not come fast enough to say splendid things about his men, to describe the marvellous way in which they had fought in frightful conditions, to praise first one and then another for the things they had done when things were at their worst. He had been addressing some of the survivors of this battle when I came upon him, and I saw them march away, strengthening themselves up before this officer of theirs, and proud because he was pleased with them. He thanked them for one thing above all, and that was for the gallant way in which, after all their fighting, they had gone out to fetch in their dead and wounded, so that not one wounded man lay out there to die or to be taken prisoner, and the dead were brought back for burial. He said a word too, for Heine, as they call him. The Germans had not sniped, or machine-gunned the stretcher-bearers, but had sent their own men out on the same mission, too. That was after the battle, and there was no surrendering while the fighting was on.

This officer's story was as wonderful as anything I have heard in this war. And he had no sleep for six days and nights, and had suffered the fearful strain of his responsibility for many men's lives; yet now, when I met him straight from all that, he was bright-eyed, and his mind was as clear as a bell, and the emotion that surged through him was well controlled. He described the things I have attempted to describe before—the fortified streets and houses of Lens, which make it one great fortress, tunnelled from end to end with exits into concrete forts two yards thick in cement, in the ruined cottages. On the morning of our attack the enemy was expecting it, and within a minute and a half of our barrage put down his own barrage with terrific intensity. So there were the Canadians between two walls of high explosives, and it was between that in fact that they fought in the great death struggle. For the Canadians had already advanced towards the enemy's line, and in greater numbers—three times as great—he had advanced to ours and the two forces met on the barren stretch of earth crossed by twisted trenches, which for a time had been No Man's Land.

While the battalion on the left was heavily engaged fighting with rifles and bombs until their ammunition gave out, and then with bayonets and butt-ends, the battalion on the right was working southward and eastward to the northern outskirts of Lens. They came up at once against the fortress houses from which machine-gun and rifle fire poured out. The Canadians in small parties tried to surround these places, but many were swept down. Some of them rushed close to the walls of one house, which was a bastion of the northern defences of Lens, and were so close that the machine-guns, through slits in the walls, could not fire at them. They even established a post behind it and beyond it, quite isolated from the rest of their men, but clinging to their post all day. The enemy dropped bombs upon them through the loopholes and sandbagged windows, fired rifle grenades at them, and tried to get machine-guns at them, but there were always a few men left to hold the post, until at last, when the line withdrew elsewhere, they were recalled. One house near here, into which a party of Canadians forced their way, was a big arsenal. Its cellars were crammed with shells and piled boxes of bombs. In other cellars were dead bodies, and the stench of corruption mingled with the stale vapour of gas. Down in one of these vaults a young Canadian soldier stayed with his officer, who was badly wounded, and could not leave him, but waited until night, when he carried the officer back to safety.

GREAT COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Before that night came there were great German counter-attacks. Masses of men carrying nothing but stick-bombs, which they had slung around their necks, advanced down the communication trenches and flung these things at the Canadians and the left battalion, who were fighting out in the open, and in another communication trench with the right battalion. The enemy walked over his piled corpses of his own dead before he could drive back the Canadians, but by repeated storming parties he did at last force them to give way and retreat down the trench to gain the support of their comrades of the other battalion, which had not been so hard pressed. These came to the rescue, and for a long time held the German grenadiers at bay. The fighting was fierce and savage on both sides.

At last, weakened by their losses and with failing stores of ammunition, these two battalions were given the order to retire to a trench further back, and the survivors of the most desperate action in Canadian history withdrew, still fighting, and established blocks in the communication trenches down which the enemy was bombing, so that they could not pass those points to the line upon which here on the north of Lens the Canadians had fallen back. Southward there had been no withdrawal, and other battalions had forced their way forward a good distance, shutting up that entrance to the city and getting down into the deep tunnels, over which there howled the unceasing fire of the German heavies. Our own guns were hard at work, and I have already told how the Prussians were destroyed in the square of Lens by 12-inch shells and shrapnel.

I could write more, but I have written enough. The Canadians never had fighting so hard as this, but the losses they have inflicted upon the enemy have made Lens a Prussian tomb, so that its tunnels are death vaults. The heart of the city is still a fortress, and the new garrison is still strong there, so that like Thiepval, which held out for many weeks after it was enclosed on three sides, Lens will not fall in a night. But as a dwelling-place for German troops it is a city of abomination and dreadfulness.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

—

Hongkong Observatory, October 12th

[illegible]

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1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overseas cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 14th Oct. at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 16th Oct. at 9 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... FRIDAY, 19th Oct. at 10 A.M.
"KAJU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st Oct. at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be kept.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

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TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai P.	10.00 A.M.	3.30 A.M.
Cheung Chee	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	8.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shau, Sai Kung	8.30 P.M.	—
Santou, Stanley	—	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	1.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Koigumou	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sannai	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shau-chua	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shengwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton	1.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tang	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
Shau Ki	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
Koigumou	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 12TH OCTOBER, 1917.

Stocks.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION (10.30 A.M.)	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$640, buyers	\$23 1/2 int. a/c 1917	
INSURANCES.				
Canton	\$50	\$310, buyers	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$50	\$131, buyers	\$25 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$300	\$27 for 1915	
North China	\$5	T. 110, buy	15% int. account 1916	
Union	\$100	\$785, s. & b.	\$60 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$80	\$200, buy (b.)	\$21 for 1915	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$73, buyers	\$10 for year ending 30/6/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$171, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Indo-China Pref.	\$5	\$85, s. & b.	\$1 for 1916	
Do. Def.	\$5	\$85, s. & b.	\$1 for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29, sellers	\$2.10 for year ending 30/6/17	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$82, buyers	\$12 for 1916	
Malacca Sugars	\$50	\$29, sellers	0/10 for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$84, buyers	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1915	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$117, buy.	\$23 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	T. 72	Ts. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/16	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$89, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$80, buyers	\$3 for 4 year	
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$85, sales	\$3 1/2 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$115	\$5.25 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$51, s. & b.	50 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$30	\$2 for 1916	
West Points	\$50	\$85	\$3 int. account 1917	
OILS.				
Langkats	G10	Ts. 14	Ts. 1 for year ending 31/10/16	
Shells	\$1	107/6	2/ int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	30/-	9% for 1916/15	
MINING.				
Kailans	\$1	40/-, buyers	1/ int. act. year ending 30/6/17	
Raub	\$1	\$2, sellers	None since 1910	
Trench	\$1	\$2	4/ int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Ts. 50	T. 160, buy.	Ts. 9 for year ending 31/10/16	
Kang Yik	Ts. 10	T. 15, buy.	T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16	
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 35, buy.	Ts. 6 for 1913	
Shanghai	Ts. 50	T. 114, s. & b.	Ts. 6 for year ending 30/6/17	
Yangtzeppoo	Ts. 5	T. 52, s. & s.	Nil for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$64	50 cents for 1916	
China Lights	\$5	\$4.10, buyers	None since 1906	
China Providents	\$10	\$74, buyers	70 cents for 1915	
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$21, buyers	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16	
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$7.15, buy.	30 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$47, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30/6/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149	\$2 int. a/c 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$28, buyers	\$1 int. a/c 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31/6/17	
Hongkong Trans	\$5	\$8.10, sales	9% int. a/c 1917	
Peak Trans Old	\$10	\$83, sellers	7% for year ending 30/6/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$0.40, sellers	do. 1904/17	
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3, buyers	35 cents for year ending 31/6/17	
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13	\$1.35 for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$6, sellers	70 cents for 1916	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6, sellers	None since 1914	

RUBBER (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.50	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$12.40	25 p. c.	—
Glensar	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.25	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	\$1	June	\$9.25	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.05	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.40	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.90	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	\$1	Jan.	\$4.80	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapak	\$10	Dec.	\$22.15	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			\$7 1/4		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	October 13th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	2/8
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	2/10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/10 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8
Credita, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	65 1/2
Credita at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand—On demand—Pence	130
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	116
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	132
ON HAIKONG.	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.s.
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.s.
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	56 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 7.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test	no quot.
SILVER per oz	44 1/2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half Yearly Meeting.
4.30 p.m.—The Fantastics, Matinee at the Theatre Royal.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Fantastics at the Theatre Royal.

Thursday, 18th Oct.—
“Our Day.”
am.—Collection for Lady May's Rose Fund.
3 p.m.—Great Drawing of War Bonds at the Murray Parade Ground.
9 p.m.—Fete at the Public Gardens.
Saturday, 20th Oct.—
11.30 a.m.—China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Monday, 22nd Oct.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Wednesday, 31st Oct.—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

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Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

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BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Franks 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).
Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Sociétés Générales pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Buildings.

8, Charter Road. Tel. No. 2332. Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [135]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/- \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq., F. C. Butcher, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., W. L. Paterson, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits, For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,135,000

Paid-up ... 652,500

Reserve Fund, ... 600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
TEN LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [287]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CAMPBELL, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vieux Road Central, Hongkong.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 17,500,000

Reserve Funds ... " 5,300,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Ako, Gifu, Kagi, Kameishi, Kienlung, Makung, Pinar, Shin-ori, Taipei, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kienlung, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang & New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

M. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 5, Des Vieux Road.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1917. [600]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
Beiping, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yankow, Yenchow, Yunnan, etc.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 18th October, 1914. [339]